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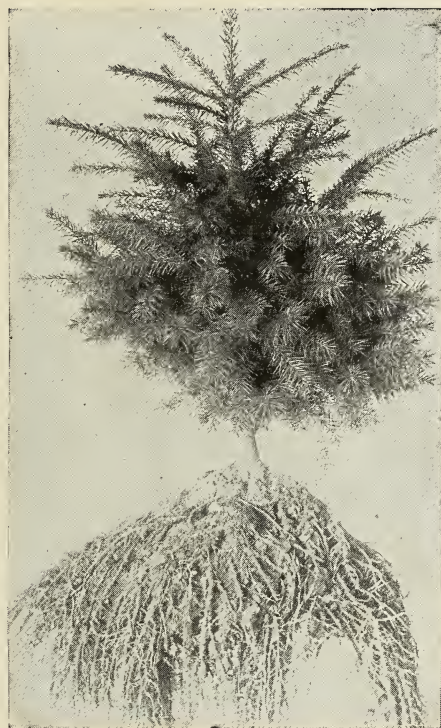
INDEXED

NINTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

PLANT TREES

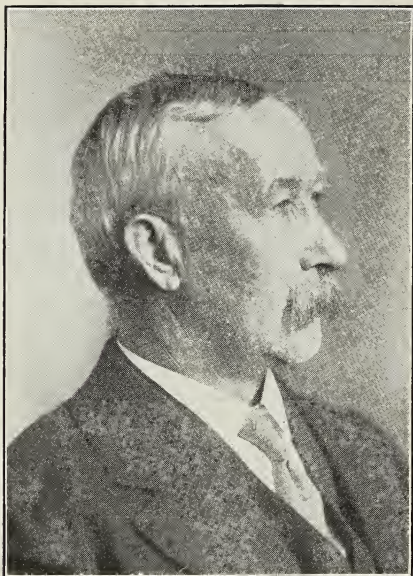
EVERGREEN

NURSERY



1917

SAGINAW, - MICHIGAN



Evergreen Nursery,

January 10, 1917.

To Friends and Patrons:

In presenting this, my Ninth Annual Catalog and Price List, I take the opportunity to thank you for your generous support and patronage in the year gone by, also to ask for your good will in the future.

My plants and trees are of the usual good quality; new varieties have been added and my plantings extended. A motor truck has been added to the equipment, which should give me more time and quicker service on the road, so that plants can be handled with the least exposure to the elements, shortening the time between the

taking from the ground and the replacing insuring success to a greater degree.

Thanking you again, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

VAL KATZENBERGER,

R. F. D. 2.

Fosters, Michigan.

EXPLANATION.—As my Nursery is located outside of the city and on a direct line of Rural Route No. 2, Fosters, all hurry correspondence should be addressed that way; however, I receive mail from Saginaw, E. S. post office, and all my freight and express business both incoming and outgoing is done from Saginaw.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

PRICES—The price includes the cost of proper packing to protect the roots and tops during transit.

POSTAGE, FREIGHT or EXPRESS Charges must be borne by the purchaser, and should be included in the remittance when charges are to be prepaid.

PAYMENT may be made by Check, Cash, or Postoffice Money Order.

DELIVERIES will be made at central points in Saginaw free of charge.

GUARANTEE—I will furnish live and healthy plants, but can not agree to replace plants destroyed by causes over which I have no control. Plants and Trees that are not satisfactory when received may be returned and money paid for the same will be cheerfully refunded.

VISITORS are at all times welcome; for location of Nursery consult map on page 15.

FEB 12 1917

RECEIVED

EVERGREEN ♀ NURSERY, ♀ SAGINAW, ♀ MICHIGAN

EVERGREENS

THE subject of Evergreens needs no introduction. We all know the beauty and usefulness of the Evergreens — once our State was covered with the Pines, Spruces and Cedars. Now the wind sweeps the State from shore to shore; storms spread desolation over the land, and we are at the mercy of the cyclone and hurricane. We can do much to check the wind. One little shrub will afford shelter; we should plant more of them. We should go further, we should plant trees — we should plant Evergreens.

I offer nice trees **with roots** at prices within the reach of all.

	Each		Each
American Arbor Vitæ		Hemlock Spruce, Specimen 2 to	
Specimen, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00	3 feet .....	.75
Specimen, 3 to 4 feet.....	.75	Norway Spruce	
Specimen, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50	Specimen, 4 feet.....	.75
Sheared globes in green tub	1.00	Specimen, 3 feet.....	.50
Pyramidalis, 2 feet.....	.75	Transplanted Seedlings	
Aurea, a variety with golden		10 to 12 inches.....	.05
yellow foliage; does not		Per dozen .....	.50
turn brown in winter, 3 ft.	1.50		
Balsam Fir		Colorado Blue Spruce	
3 feet	1.00	Select Blue, 24 inches.....	2.50
2 feet .....	.50	Select Green, 18 to 24 inches	1.00
European Silver Fir, 2 feet....	.50	These will be handled with ball of	
Irish Juniper, Specimen 2 to 3		earth free of charge.	
feet	1.00	Austrian Pine, 2 feet.....	.50
English or Common Juniper,		Ponderosa Pine	
Specimen, 3 feet	1.00	Heavy wooded, 3 feet.....	.75
Red Cedar		Heavy wooded, 2 feet, fine..	.50
Specimen, 3 feet, green.....	1.00	Dwarf Mountain Pine, 12 inches	.50
Specimen, 2 feet, blue.....	1.00		



DECIDUOUS TREES

	Each		Each
Catalpa Speciosa		Norway Maple	
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.50	6 to 8 feet.....	.50
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3 to 4 feet.....	.25
Russian Mulberry		Soft Maple	
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	8 to 10 feet (from woods)..	1.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75		
Tulip Tree or Whitewood		European Sycamore, 3 feet....	.25
5 feet.....	.25	Purple Leafed Plum, 4 to 5 feet	.50
7 feet.....	.50		
European Larch		Black Walnut, Seedlings, trans-	
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	planted.....	.15
7 to 8 feet.....	1.00		
Mountain Ash		The Walnut should be planted when	
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	quite young, otherwise they will	
6 to 7 feet.....	.50	have to be transplanted often which	
American White Ash, 7 to 8 feet	.50	adds to their cost.	
American Elm		American Sweet Chestnut, Seed-	
7 to 8 feet.....	.50	lings.....	.10
10 to 12 feet (from woods)	1.00	Horse Chestnut	
Ash-Leafed Maple		3 to 4 feet.....	.25
6 to 7 feet (specimen.....)	.50	Seedlings.....	.10
5 to 6 feet.....	.25	Red Flowering, 18 inches...	.25

ROSES

	Each		Each
Ramblers		Baby Roses	
Crimson Rambler.....	\$0.25	Crimson Baby.....	.25
Everblooming Crimson Ramb.	.35	Baby Dorothea.....	.25
Blue Rambler Veilchenblau..	.35	White Baby.....	.25
Keystone Yellow.....	.35	Baby Sunshine (yellow)....	.50
Climbers		Hybrid Perpetuals	
Lady Gay Dorothea Perkins....	.25	Anna Diesbach (rose).....	.25
Queen of the Prairie.....	.25	Gen. Jacques (crimson)....	.25
Baltimore Belle.....	.25	Coquette des Alps (white)..	.25
American Pillar (single)....	.25	American Beauty (pink)....	.35
Climbing American Beauty..	.50	Paul Neyron (pink).....	.35
Climbing American Beauty is same		Frau Carl Druschke (white)..	.35
color, size and fragrance of Amer-		Prince C. de Rohm (maroon)	.35
ical Beauty with the addition		Rosa Rugosa Rubra.....	.25
of the climbing habit.		Rosa Rugosa Alba.....	.25

VINES AND CLIMBERS

	Each		Each
Hall's Japan Honeysuckle....	.25	Boston Ivy.....	.25
Bignonia (Trumpet Flower)...	.25	Celastrus (Bittersweet).....	.25
Wistaria (purple).....	.25	Cinnamon Vine Bulbs.....	.10
American Ivy.....	.25	Vinca Minor (Periwinkle),	
		clumps.....	.25

CLEMATIS

	Each		Each
Clematis Paniculata (sweet)...	.25	Clematis Henrri (white).....	.50
Clematis Jackmani (purple)...	.50	Clematis Coccinea.....	.25

FLOWERING SHRUBS

	Each		Each
Althea or Rose of Sharon		Tartarian Honeysuckle	
Rubis (single red)	\$0.25	Pink .....	.25
Totus Albus (single white) ..	.25	White .....	.25
Cœlestis (single blue) .....	.25		
Flowering Almond		Ligustrum (Privet)	
Double White .....	.50	California, nearly evergreen. .	.15
Double Pink .....	.50	Ibota, upright .....	.15
		Riegel, flowering Privet....	.25
Barberries		Vulgaris (common Privet) ..	.10
Common .....	.05	Amoor River, very hardy... .	.25
Thunbergi, 2 feet .....	.15	(Special prices for quantities.)	
Thunbergi, 3 years, heavy..	.25		
Purple leaved (specimen)...	.25	Prunus Pissardi, Purule-leaved	
		Plum .....	.50
Butterfly Bush (large plants) .	.35		
Caragena (Siberian Pea) Hedge-		Prunus Triloba, Rose Tree of	
plant .....	.10	China .....	.50
Cydonia (Japan Quince) First			
to bloom .....	.25	Scotch Broom, a heather-like	
		plant with golden yellow	
Corchorus		flowers .....	.25
Var. Silver-leaved .....	.25		
Rhodatypus (green) .....	.25	Syringa (Mock Orange)	
		Grandiflora (Philadelphus) ..	.25
Dentzia (Silver Bell)		Sweet-flowered Mock Orange .	.25
Crenata (double pink) .....	.50	Dwarf Mock Orange .....	.25
Gracilis (dwarf or white) ...	.25	Golden leaved .....	.25
Pride of Rochester (dbl pink) .	.50		
Forsythea (Golden Bell) For-		Spirea	
tuna, 2½ feet .....	.25	Van Houttei .....	.25
Eunominous, Burning Bush....	.50	Anthony Waterer .....	.25
		Aurea, golden-leaved .....	.25
Hydrangea (large specimen)		Bridal Wreath, double.....	.25
Grandiflora .....	.50	Bumaldo .....	.25
Arborescens .....	.50		
Paniculata (tree)	1.00	Snowball	
		Common Snowball .....	.25
Lilac		Japan .....	.50
Common Purple .....	.25	Highbush Cranberry .....	.25
Persian White .....	.25		
Tree Lilac	1.00	Snowberry	
		Waxberry or Indian Currant. .	.25
		White Waxberry .....	.25
		Weigelia Rosia .....	.50





HARDY PERENNIALS

	Each		Each
Peonae. This flower of our grandmothers is coming into its own again; it is entirely hardy with no insect enemies; select colors	\$0.25	Lily of the Valley , 1-year clump .....	.15
		Bleeding Heart	
		Large division .....	.15
		Whole clump .....	.25
Phlox		Fox Glove .....	.5c and .15
Beauty (silvery pink).		Golden Glow .....	.15
Bearanger (white, amaranth eye).		Marvel Mallows	
Bridesmaid (white, red eye).		Red, Pink and White, each..	.25
Independence (pure white).		Crimson Eye .....	.25
Jules Campau (magenta).		Cannas , in green foliage.....	.15
Peachblow.		Morning Primrose , clump.....	.20
Struthers (cerise).		German Iris , blue, purple and yellow .....	.15
2-year clumps .....	.25		
1-year plants .....	.15		
Sweet Violet (English Sweet) .....	.15		

GLADIOLI

Selected or assorted, per dozen, 75c.

Gladioli Mixtures, good sized bulbs, 35c per doz., or \$2.00 per hundred.

America , soft flesh pink.	Princeps , rich crimson, white blotch.
Augusta , pure white, blue anthers.	Pink Beauty , a rich, deep pink flower, distinct red blotch.
Independence , rosy pink, tall, straight stem.	Sulphur King , sulphur yellow, strong, upright.
Mrs. Francis King , bright scarlet, fine.	

MISCELLANEOUS

Asparagus (Palmetto) , 2-year roots, per 100	\$1.00	Cosmos Seed , large, early blooming, per packet .....	.05
Asparagus Seed (Palmetto)		Gensing Seed , both fresh and stratified (sure to grow).	
Ounce .....	.10	Golden Seal (buds).	
Pound	1.00	Grafting Wax (to cover cuts or wounds), per pound .....	.50
Rhubarb Roots			
Each .....	.05		
Per dozen .....	.50		

DAHLIAS

5c each; 50c per dozen

Show Dahlias

No. 1—Large, globe-shaped, golden yellow.

No. 2—Large, dark red, shaded-maroon, petals purple beneath.

No. 3—"Sylvia," fine, full to center, white shaded with pink.

No. 4—Bright red, fine, very strong stems.

No. 5—"Eureka," very large, a perfect globe, free bloomer, golden yellow shaded with salmon pink, upright, tall and hardy.

No. 6—"Livonia," medium size, globe shape, deep pink quilled petals, fine.

No. 7—"Lost Rubis," rather above medium size, globe shape, quilled petals; much like Livonia, but darker pink shaded lilac.

No. 20—Scarlet, semi-double, yellow center.

No. 21—Lavender, pink sprinkled cherry red, flat broad petals, full to center.

No. 22—"Heliotrope," shaded deep purple, stately and perfect.

No. 23—"Striped Banner," crimson topped white.

No. 24—"Midnight." Flat velvety petals, dark, nearly black, full to center.

No. 25—"Gustave Doason," orange red, very large, petals broad and flat.

No. 26—"Snowclad." Pomponé white; free flowering; a little beauty.

Cactus Dahlias

No. 30—Scarlet Cactus. Large and fine.

No. 31—Lemon Cactus. Lighter in color than the above.

No. 32—Krimhild. Heliotrope, shaded pink with white tips.

I have added to my list about 20 new varieties the past season which are very much recommended and promising. However, the season being very late and unfavorable many of them did not bloom until overtaken by the hard frost in September, so I do not care to offer them for sale, but will include with each dozen, one of the new tubers, free of charge.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. 1723

This is to Certify, That I have examined the nursery stock of Valentine Katzenberger, of Fosters, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1917.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Mich., October 11, 1916.

SMALL FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES

THE Strawberry may be grown by almost anyone on almost any kind of soil and practically in every climate; but the profit in strawberry growing may be measured by the kind of soil and the care bestowed upon them. Well drained soil, sandy loam, is probably best. Dry hills or low swamps are to be avoided. Choose a rich piece of ground; one that has been cultivated several years and has been kept clean of weeds. Plant early in the Spring, in rows, 24 to 30 inches apart for hand culture, or 3 to 4 feet apart for field culture; plant from 1 to 2 feet apart in the rows, however, plant close to let the rows fill up with plants early in the season.

The most popular way of growing Strawberries is the matted row system; that is, all the runners are allowed to grow until two-thirds of the space between the rows is covered, when the surplus is then cut away. This is perhaps the **cheapest way**, if not the most satisfactory.

A better way is the hedge row; when the runners are confined to a narrow row until a sufficient number have taken roots, and the remainder cut away. This will give the plants in the row more room, more strength and consequently more and better berries.

Another way to grow even larger and better berries is by the hill culture; that is, all the runners are cut away as fast as they show themselves. The mother plant will then form a multitude of crowns. The fruit from such plants is very much larger and finer, picked cheaper and quite satisfactory.

Varieties marked "Imperfect" are generally more productive but must be planted near to kinds with perfect blossoms to insure their becoming fertilized.

Varieties, unless marked, 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000.

Bubach—Imperfect. Well known berry. Early, large and very productive.

Haverland — Imperfect. A berry of worth. Early, hardy and productive. Long, wedge-shaped and bright red.

Uncle Jim—Selected strain. Plants large and healthy; berry large, regular and firm, dark to the center. I selected this berry and have grown it for several years and can recommend it.

Gibson — A strong grower, withstands dry weather; the berries are large to very large, and of good shape and color.

Dunlap—This is one of the very best. However, my plants of this grand old sort are limited, but I will fill all early orders as long as the crop holds out.

Warfield—Imperfect. A most prolific plant maker; gives a large yield of medium to large sized berries that are the perfection for canning; a splendid companion to the Dunlap in mixed planting.

Helen Davis—Tender vine. Berries light color.

Pocomoke—Good.

Glen Mary — Last year's addition; promising.

Gandy — A berry for moist and heavy ground. Will stand neglect better than most sorts.

Kellogg's Pride of Michigan — A late berry with perfect blossom and hardy foliage. Berry is large and firm and most wonderfully productive.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

I HAVE only been able to succeed with one kind, the Superb. This is a plant with good, healthy foliage, a free runner, and with perfect blossoms. The berries are large, of perfect shape, bright, glossy and smooth; very firm and of delicious quality.

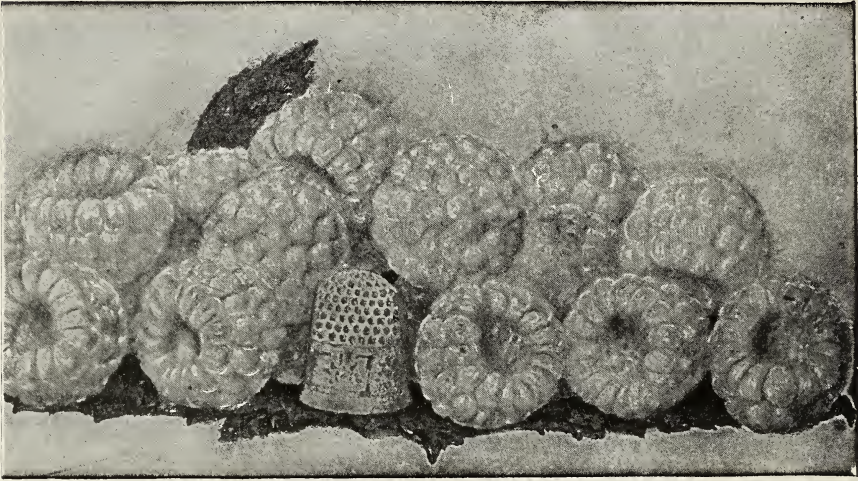
This new class of Strawberries are quite a novelty — bearing not only in June, but all summer and up into late fall and winter. A picking of Strawberries in the month of October is a treat and well worth the trouble to grow them.

How To Grow Them.

Get the plants early in the Spring; set them rather close together; cultivate, hoe and weed them — in other words, keep the ground loose on top and free from weeds. Cut all fruit-stems, as fast as they appear, up to the end of the ordinary strawberry season or later — then you let them grow — and you will have a crop of strawberries by the middle of September and up even into October.

50c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.





RASPBERRIES

St. Regis Everbearing—I can only emphasize what I said of this variety last year; it is of the Cuthbert type, with fine healthy foliage; is bright red, of the best quality and truly everbearing. It begins bearing the season when planted, on what wood it has left from the previous year's growth, and bears on the new wood from about the first of August until frost, having buds, blossoms, green and ripe berries on the same cane and at the same time. Ripe berries were exhibited at the Taymouth Fair from Sept. 16th to 19th; also at the School and Farm Bureau Fair at the Riverside Park, Oct. 3rd and 4th, 1913, and again in 1914; also at the County Fair, Oct. 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1914, and again Oct. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1915. A small plantation when well established and cared for should furnish a family with red raspberries from the first of August until frost, in generous quantities. I have a goodly lot of plants and will sell them as long as supply holds out, at 50c per 12.

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Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—This variety is too well known to need description. My own stock of this variety is oversold, however, I can supply my friends from other sources, at \$1.00 per 100.

Golden Queen—A seedling of the Cuthbert, with golden yellow fruit. \$1.00 per 12.

Columbian, or Purple Cap—Is a dark red or purple berry of large size, the most productive and of the best quality; it is a strong grower and does not sucker; tip plants only. 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Cumberland Blackcap—Said to be the largest blackcap variety grown; it is very hardy, firm and good. 50c per 12; \$1.25 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

Snyder—An early standard sort, very hardy and productive and of the best quality. 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Taylor—A good companion to the Snyder, as it begins to ripen when that is nearly gone. 50c per 12.

Rathbun—A fine, large berry, sweet and good; needs winter protection to do its best. 50c per 12.

The Great Himalaya Blackberry—Much has been said and written about the Himalaya Blackberry, both for and against, and great are the claims made by its friends. The plant seems hardy when once established, but there appear to be some drawbacks in getting them started. My plants, which were somewhat sheltered from the cutting west winds, came through the winter all right and made elegant growth and bore some fruit, but I can not find that the fruit or the habits of the vine have any desirable qualities.

GRAPES

Concord—The standard black grape. Two-year, 10c.

Worden—Several days earlier than Concord; a sweeter and better grape for home use or nearby markets. One and two-year, 10c.

Moore's Early—An all around good grape with large berries and compact bunches; ripens long before the frost and opens the season at least ten days ahead of the Concord. 10c each.

Campbell's Early—Is not only a good black grape but is early, and can be kept a month or more after picking. Three-year plants, 25c each.

Niagara—A standard white grape, a strong grower, bunches and berries large and compact, and ripen a little ahead of the Concord. Two-year vines, 15c each.

CURRENTS

10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Fay's Prolific—Very large, long bunches; a universal market currant.

Cherry—Large and good; somewhat acid.

Perfection—15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

GOOSEBERRIES

15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

Downing—Large, round, light green; juicy and fine.

Houghton—Medium, roundish, pale red; sweet and delicious.

Smith's Improved—Large, oval, light green with a bloom.

Chautauqua—Large to very large, whitish green, hardy and free of mildew. 25c each.

Columbus—Very large, greenish white; an American seedling. 25c each.

Moore's Diamond—A grape of quality, sweet and good; ripens earlier than Niagara. Two-year vines, 15c.

Green Mountain—A seedling found at an elevation of 1,400 feet in Vermont; the vine is hardy and productive, the berry sweet and good, white or greenish white, and ripens two to three weeks ahead of Concord. 50c each.

Agawam, or Roger's No. 15—Bunches and berries large to very large, dark red; flesh quite tender and juicy; vine healthy and a strong grower; need some little winter protection in exposed situation. 15c ea.

Delaware—One of the finest; bunches and berries are small; skin thin and of light red color; flesh juicy and sweet with delicious flavor. Two-year vines, 15c.

THE ORCHARD

THE farmer of the day who does not plant or cultivate a few trees, bushes or vines for the fruit, does not live up to his privileges. The farmer who cultivates corn or sugar beets by the tens of acres, but finds no time to care for a few trees, is indeed to be pitied.

The man who says it does not pay, certainly knows not whereof he speaks, for there is no crop grown in Michigan that pays better than fruit. There is no crop grown on the farm that furnishes more genuine pleasure and enjoyment than fruit. There is no crop more beneficial and healthful than fruit. There are few farms so located that fruit of some kind may not be grown. There are few farms so badly run that fruit trees may not be started. There are few places where unfavorable conditions may not be overcome by artificial means.

Whatever your means, whatever your location, be your acres many or few, Plant Trees!

Apple trees may be planted on most any kind of soil — but the best results are only to be achieved on soil naturally or artificially drained. Land with a gentle slope and a gravelly soil will probably, with other conditions being equal, give best results. If your orchard is to be laid out square, it matters little in which direction you run the rows. If, on the other hand, you wish to set out different varieties alternately in the rows — then run your rows east and west, to give all the trees an equal chance to the influence of the sun.

If your farm is limited, or you own only a few acres or a small lot, a few trees may be planted in any odd shape so long as they do not interfere with other existing or future conditions.

Cultivation.

Land with shallow soil, as well as land with a heavy clay, should be well prepared by deep plowing or spading, so the roots have a chance to penetrate deeply; first, to give the tree a firm hold in the soil, and, second, to allow the roots more spread to reach food and moisture. Cultivate a young orchard quite deep, and often, thoroughly breaking up the upper layer of earth to allow air and moisture to enter — to compel the roots to grow downward while the trees are yet young. If crops are to be grown on the ground while the trees are small, only such low growing crops should be used as could be cultivated and removed before early fall. Cultivating or working the soil of the orchard in the early fall has a tendency to prolong the growing season, also to start new growth, and such growth as does not ripen before winter is apt to be cut back by freezing weather.

Pruning.

Prune to keep the head low and open — tall trees are hard to spray or prune, they are more exposed to the winds and are easily uprooted or broken down. A low-headed tree will shade the ground where the shade is needed and keep the sun from scalding the bark on the body. It is also easier and cheaper to pick the fruit on a low-headed tree.

FRUIT TREES

I do not, as a rule, grow fruit trees, but keep trees of the most popular varieties in stock, such as Spvs, Snow, Wealthy, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Astrachan, Jonathan, Winter Banana, Tallman Sweet, and others, Martha Hyslop and Transcendent Crab, at **25c per tree**.

? Anjou, Bartlett, and Duchesse Pear, at **35c each**.

Burbank, and Shippers' Pride Plum, at **35c each**.

Early Richmond Cherry, at **35c each**.

SPRAYING

You may have the finest orchard on the highest priced land; you may cultivate and prune; but the countersign to success is SPRAY. One very big drawback in the past has been the great number of insect and fungus enemies, as well as the great number of remedies to be applied for each. Of late years the discovery has been made that the lime sulphur solution will kill the spores of blight, as well as scale insects, by contact, and if we add a little arsenate of lead we also kill insects that chew, as well as the apple worm.

If we arrange for the spraying in a systematic manner — three or four sprays a year — we will save the orchard and protect the fruit.

First Spray.—After the leaves have fallen in the fall, but before the buds open in the spring, take five gallons of the concentrated lime sulphur solution to from 40 to 45 gallons of water; cover the tree from both sides, the large branches as well as the body of the tree. This so-called dormant spray will have killed all the eggs of the tent caterpillar, the eggs of the green fly (Aphis), oyster-shell bark louse, and above all things else the San Jose scale, besides the spores of the blight and other fungi that it has come in contact with. This may be applied to all trees, shrubs and vines and even on some evergreens.

Second Spray.—Spray after the petals have fallen, for the Codling moth and other insects that may have escaped the winter spray; also for the curculio and possible spores of blight. Remedy: One gallon lime sulphur solution to fifty gallons of water and two pounds of arsenate of lead.

Third Spray.—Ten days after, repeat on apples, pears and plums. At this time use half pound of arsenate of lead to 12½ gallons water.

Fourth Spray.—Spray about July 25th on all late apples, one pound of arsenate of lead to 25 gallons of water. The time for this spray may vary with the season.

Spraying Material.

For my customers' accomodation I keep spraying material on hand at cost price, charging only enough more to pay for freight and to allow for leakage and shrinkage.

Lime Sulphur Solution, the best the market affords, 25c per gallon. Bring your own can.

Arsenate of Lead. The dry powder is much used in the place of Paris Green. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the foliage; does not wash off with a light rain; Is lighter than Paris Green, and so will stay in suspension longer. It can be applied stronger than Paris Green without danger of poisoning or scalding; does not cost more than Paris Green. 35c per pound.

Copper Sulphate, or Blue Stone. This base of the Bordeaux Mixture is now much used in solution without lime to abate and control fungus, rot on grapes and scab on apples. It is easy to make and easy to use.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap. Kills Aphis, Red Spider, plant lice and all sucking insects on house-plants and the window garden. Clean, easy to make, easy to use, effective and cheap; no waste. 10c per 3-ounce cake.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

AS WE have not the time to get up a Fall Price List, we are compelled to insert here a list of Bulbs that are not planted at any other time but fall. Therefore it is well to preserve this Catalog until fall.

We have a goodly selection of Bulbs and increase our stock as fast as we get acquainted with new and better varieties.

This class of plants is hardy. They can endure almost any neglect short of digging up, and will root in the hardest of soil and even in the lightest sand, pushing their flower stems through the frozen ground, it seems, and unfolding their flowers in the spring sunshine, while the snow still lies deep in shady places.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

25c per 12.

Cottage Maid—White, shaded pink.

Chrysolora—Pure golden yellow.

White Hawk—Pure white.

Artus—Deep red.

Rose Gris de Lin—White and rose.

Thomas Moore—Orange, sweet scented.

Duchess of Parma—Red, edged with yellow.

Belle Alliance—Large, brilliant scarlet and sweet scented. 3c each.

PARROT TULIPS

Perfecta—Gold and scarlet.

Crimson Brilliant—Sweet scented. 25c per 12.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODIL

25c per 12.

Golden Spur—Golden yellow, large trumpet, sweet scented.

Victoria Bicolor—Yellow trumpet, cream white perianth.

Van Sion—Double Daffodil.

Incomparable—Butter and eggs.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

Paper White—Grandiflora.

Double Roman—Cream and orange.

SINGLE HYACINTHS

50c for 12.

Dark Blue. Light Blue. Red. Pink. Salmon. Yellow. White.

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MAY FLOWERING or COTTAGE TULIPS

25c per 12.

Macrospeila—Crimson.

Gesneriana Lutea—Yellow.

Gesneriana Spatula—Scarlet.

Picottee—White and blush.

Golden Crown—Yellow, bordered red.

White Swan—Pure white.

DOUBLE TULIPS

30c per 12.

Crown of Gold—Yellow.

Rex Rubrum—Crimson scarlet.

Salvator Rosa—White and rose.

Tournsoll—Bright red, yellow margin.

DARWIN TULIPS

5c each.

Baronne Tonnaye—Carmine rose.

Margaret—Blush white.

Pride of Harlem—Carmine rose, tinted lilac.

Zulu—Purplish black.

CROCUS

Large flowered; dark blue, yellow and pure white. 10c per 12; 70c per 100.

GRAPE HYACINTHS

Blue flowers. 10c per 12.

SNOWDROPS

15c per 12.

EVERGREEN ☿ NURSERY, ☿ SAGINAW, ☿ MICHIGAN

